NUMBER OF THE PERSONNEL PARTY OF THE LAND OF THE PARTY OF

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

OUR NEW TREATY WITH THAT EMPIRE.

The Steamship Hudson Destroyed by

Fire.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN CABINET.

Laying the Shore End of the Atlantic Cable.

DEATH OF MAD. IDA PFEIFFER

Visit of the Sultan of Turkey to the Frigate Wabash.

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP A Z. THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE COTTON AND CORN MARKETS.

The steamship Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, from Bremen and Havre, via Southampton 4th inst., arrived last evening at this port. The V. went into the Southampton docks on Monday, November 1, to be overhauled, in sequence of her having touched the ground in the Weser as she was leaving Bremen, which caused her to leak. The Vanderbilt left Southampton on the evening of the

4th, and brings 329 passengers. The entire passage has The news is five days later than that brought by the

Asia, but is not of a very important character. Advices from Vienna say that Madame Ida Pfeiffer, the

well known traveller, is dead.

which were massacred on the coast of the Comores, is the Anna. The emigrants rose upon them and only two men

£1,500,000, to lay a sub-marine telegraph from Galway to Quebec was talked of.

The despatches from India to the English Foreign office

The campaign has not yet commenced, but Lord Clyde has left Allahabad for Cawapore, en route for Lucknow; meanwhile, the rebels are stated to be still in great numbers and ravaging the country and sorely oppressing the inhabitants wherever English troops are not posted. Several gallant affairs had taken place in India, the Bri-

tish being successful in all. A large amount of gold from Australia was on the way

Spain was preparing to act against Mexico.

The following members of a new Prussian Ministry were

Prince Hohenzollern, President of the Council.

M. Schleinitz, Foreign Affairs.

M. Bethman-Hollweg, Public Instruction.
General Bonin, War.

The rest of the present Ministers are to be dismissed as soon as the arrangements for supplying their places are

Marquis Migliorati, Charge d'Affairs of Piedmont at Rome, has joined with the Duke de Gramment in making representations to Cardinal Antonelli against the abduc-

iquarters of the Austrian army in Italy are to be transferred to Verona. The army is to be reinforced

The advices from Constantinople are dated on the 30th

unimo. Ali Ghalib, son of Redschid Pacha, and son-in-

office of Minister of Marine had been conferred on Ali Pacha. A third sitting had taken place of the Conference

s visit. Ills Majorty was received with all the honors due

nia has again been suppressed by the Pasha's troops,

rcial bills presented for discount at the Bank of being the largest sum offered in one day to the bank for many mouths. The gold in its collars is said to have

declined to about \$30,000,000 ft. The enopscepers of Paris likewise are better satisfied with their sales.

Advices from Lisbon of 28th uit. say:

The Charles Georges was handed over to the French agent on the 23d, and a French war steamer was getting up steam to tow her out; the other French vessels were to leave on the following day. The popular feeling at Lisbon was very strong against the non-interference of England.

The official journal of Vienna announces that the Emperor has allowed Baron Lionel de Rethachild to resign the pressed satisfaction for his long and faithful services; also that his Majesty has appointed Baron Anthony de Roths

child to the vacant piace.

The China correspondent to the London Post says:—
On 26th August Peb-qui received the seals of office as Governor of the Province of Kwangtung, vice Yeb, removed to Calcutta. The junks conveying the seals left Fatu Creek early on the morning of that day, an order having been issued to French and English vessels stationed in that quarter to allow them to pass. The presentation took place at Peh-qui's yamun, where for so long be has been under surveillance, and was a strange and interesting sight for western eyes to behold.

A dreadful catastrophe had taken place at Bradford, England. A large quantity of arsenic appears to have

All who partock of them were attacked with terrible pains, and several died before the cause was discovered.

ket theatre, London, whose serious illness for some time past has prevented her appearance on the stage, has re-

The London Times of November 4 says:—
A heavy loss to the underwriters at Lloyd's was made known yesterday by the receipt of a telegraphic despatch from Bremen, announcing the destruction by fire of the Huitson steamer, which took place on Tuesday night in the port of Bremenhaven. The Hudson was a fine first class fron paddle steam vessel, of 2,500 tons register, belonging to the Bremen and New York line of mail packet steamers, and was comparatively a new vessel, having made but two or three trips. She was appointed to take her departure from Bremen on Baturday next, and is supposed to have been partly ladds with cargo. Upwards of 276,060 is faild to have been done on the ship at Lloyds.

The ship A. Z., from New York for Glasgow, had foundered at Sec. All hands were saved.

term of service as tender to the Ningara, for the purpose

recently fitted out she will not be dismantled, but awaits The steamship Prince Albert arrived at Galway on the

The royal mail steamship Canada reached Liverpool on

VERY INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

Our Special Eastern Correspondence. AL VISIT TO NAGASAKI—WONDERS SEEN O IORE—A STRAM PUMP AND SCREW WAR STEAMER-ETROLL TIMOUGH THE CITY—ASTONISHING SOCIAL ELEVATION OF THE PEOPLE—LAWS AND MANUFAC-TURES—MAKING JOSS STICKS—NATURAL HISTORY, AS READ IN THE STREETS—VISIT OF JAPANESE OF FICIALS TO THE UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN-THEIR OPINION OF OUR FEMALE FASHIONS—A HEARTY DRINK AND LEAVE TAKING—TRIP TO SI-MODA—CONSUL GENERAL HARRIS AND THE NEW TREATY—STEAMING FOR JEDDO—VISIT OF A NATIVE WAR VESSEL—THE TWO EMPERORS—THE COAL MINES OF THE EMPIRE—RUN TO SHANGHAE—MEET-ING A WRECK-MOVEMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS, ENG-

LISH AND FRENCH, ETC., ETC.
UNITED STATES SHIP POWHATAN,
SHANGHAE, China, Sept. 3, 1858. When I wrote you from the Pei-Ho river we were en he eye of saifing for Japan, and I promised to send you snother letter should we there meet with anything of sterest; and now I am going to keep that promise, for we have both seen and beard strange and important things

that long isolated country strange lights are beginning to awaken the sleep of ages. What do you think, for instance, of there being a steam pump at work en one of the shores of the harbor of Nagasaki, of there being a Japanese screw teamer-of-war anchored near it, and of our having visited, while lying in the bay of Jeddo, by two Japanese Princes, who came down from Jeddo in a sidewheel steamer, manned entirely by Japanese officers, engineers, firemen and sailors? I ask if such things as these do not sound strange when related of a people who have long been placed upon a footing with the retrograding Chinese?

We left the Pie-Ho on the 5th uit., and after a pleasant run of five days let go our anchor in the perfectly proimagine a more beautiful expanse for the eye to wander over than that which it encounters here, nor more varied or interesting objects than those which cross your path after you have landed. I suppose that I have been in a fourth of the peopled harbors of the world, but I never before saw anything like this. In the first place, its mouth is sprinkled with the 'most beautiful islands, so that they form a perfect breakwater, and thus render the surface of the harbor itself as smooth ountain lake. Then there is little or no low land in sight-nothing but the blue sky overhead, the highly cultivated hill sides around you, and the smooth blue water inder your ship. Its form is oblong: it is more like a very wide and deep canal running from the sea up into a moun tain valley than anything else. Then, again, every hill vation. From the edge of the water to their very crests you see but one wide spread garden. Here and there, inin the ravines, and upon some of the hills and the more elevated peaks the forest trees have been allowed to stand; a succession of gardens, the one rising above the other, like the seats of a vast amphitheatre. It is a most refreshing sight to look upon after long weeks of absence from the land This harbor is about one mile wide and three miles deep and at its very bottom is situated the city of Nagasaki-Christians between the years 1620-'30. We looked upon the air of peaceful beauty which seemed to exhale from every object, and found it hard to believe the history of bygone persecutions.

that attracted our attention was the smoke pipe of the steam pump already referred to. We subsequently learned that this pump had been imported from Holland within the last ten months, for the purpose of elevating water from the neighboring coal mines; but that me was called in o requisition. Our Chief Engineer and several of us visited the spot by invitation from Mr. Har dis, and were surprised at the magnitude of the underaking. "In one year I shall be ready to repair the heaviest accident which can befall a sea steamer," remarked that the establishment, when completed, would be superior to four fifths of its kind in the United States. We anchored near the works, and one-fourth of a mile

pon the artificial island of Desima, to which the Dutch merchants were so long limited, pass over the bridge which connects it with Nagasaki, and take a walk through that city. It is the first visit we have made in this direction, though the officers of the United States steamer Mis sissippi, which arrived a few days ahead of us, are

aiready able to act as guides.

As we enter this city of eighty thousand souls we are struck by the perfect cleanliness of the streets, the unex-ceptionable acatness of the houses, the remarkably negligie, amounting to absolute indecency, of the costume of the inhabitants of both sexes, and by the lively curiosity which they manifest to "get a good look at us." One of the Dutch gentlemen of Desima, who also accompanies us, seems known to every one. They call out his name as we pass along, and he amuses us with interesting ancedetes which he has picked up during his residence of the last fourteen months among them. He has resided on Pesima for fourteen years, but until very lately they have been so bound down to that particular so far as seeing anything of the country and people were concerned.

Japan," he remarked, as we walked along, "but neither de you see anything of want or of starvation. Beggars there are here as well as in other countries, but I will venture to say that we shall now walk for two hours without meeting one of them. Then it is scarcely right to stamp them as beggars, for they never suffer from want of food, and are treated with the greatest consideration and kindness by their more fortunate countrymen. If we do happen to meet with any of them, you will see that they beg from or woman, who have lest the children that were growing up around them, or some unfortunate cripple who causes work. You will notice that they hobble along with a bag or basket in their hand, and that every one to whom they apply gives something. Here it is a few t'seny, there a country of general plenty and of universal industry, in which no one is allowed to want. The government even prove, for instance, that he or she is unable to work, the government allows his or her family off and they are left to themselves. Every Japanese is allowed one legal wife, but he may have as many second wives as his means will admit of. The manner in which they obtain their 'second wives' is regulated by law. It support her, and then she may-become a 'second wife,' in order to avoid begging. The children are all adopted by the legal wife, and thus you find hundreds of Japanese who do not know their own mothers. You were wondercrowd around us whenever we stop; this is because they all do know their own fathers—something like your Mor-

all do know their own rathers—something like your mor-mons in the United States.

'Now, here is something that you would not probably expect to see in this isolated part of the world—the principle of the syphon. That tells you at once that they understand the pressure of the atesphere, or at all events that they have the effect if not the cause. See that little fellow; he scarcely looks old boo syphon, put it into that large tub, and is now admiring the manner in which the stream turns a horizontal wheel, which in turn works a vertical axic with the revolving

junk apon its upper end. There, now, is as nice a "toy"

as you would see anywhere.
"Stop here a moment and let us see them making their joss sticks." As he spoke we entered quite a large looking fellows were at work, and intimated to them by signs that we were curious to see what was going on. "They use vast quantities of these sticks to burn at the graves of their ancestors," continued our companion ; "with what object I know not. Examine the case with which they are made, and the great dexterity of the workmen." We approached a singot off the usual salutation of "Ohio." The workmen retured both our "Ohio" and our smile. "Ohio" mean content with bowing low to each other when meeting o parting, but of course understand very well wint w it to consist of two vertical blocks of wood and a long horizontal lever, the three being arranged in the form o and the bottom part of the block had been out away, so as to leave it standing upon four legs. A man was bearing down upon the lever at the time, and pressing a mass of putty like matter through the perforated bottom of the tower. As these round and pencil like strings descended with a uniform velocity they were caught upon a flat piece of board by another man, broken of by a sudden twist, and caught again (other lengths) until the whole surface of the board was covered. Then another piece of board was notched up as the fall one passed on to a third worsman, who adjusted the strings evenly and then put it by until they should harden enough to admit of handling. After the whole of the mixture had been thus pressed through, we looked into the saucer and saw that there were thirty round holes, about as large as a small lead pencil, separated about a sixteenth of an inch from each other, and in a straight line—that at every motion with his board the workman had cut off thirty of the sticks. The ease with which they were thus made accounted readily for their absurdly low cost. "They will sell you a package containing ten of those sticks for a t'seny," remarked our friend.

"And what is a t'seny?" I asked.

abstraty tow cost. They will sell you a package containing ten of those sticks for a t'seny," remarked our friend.

"And what is a t'seny?" I asked.

"Well, it is hard to say what a t'seny is—that is, what it is really worth. Fifteen hundred and eighty-four of them are equal to an itabu, and three itabus have lately been made (through the exertions of your Consul, Mr. Townsend Harris, at Simoda.) equal to a Mexican dollar. It would, therefore, be supposed that forty-eight of them are equal to your cent; but at the same time the amount of copper and fron required to east forty-eight t'seny could not be bought in Europe for less than from twenty to twenty-five cents. A t'seny, therefore, is actually worth about half a cent."

"It would be a good speculation to buy them up as metal and export them," I observed.

"Excellent; but it is not permitted. Nothing like metal is at present allowed to go out of the country. Your Consul is now making another treaty with them, however, and what may be allowed after that is another question. I feel certain, though, that Japan will protect herself. She may consent to the export of coin, but it will be after she has assimilated its value to that of the rest of the world. Thus, she will increase her wealth in gold exceedingly, for the relative value of gold and selver is now as one to five and a balf, while with us they are as one to six-teen. The Emperor will, therefore, multiply the value of all the gold in Japan by three as soon as he consents to its export. How England would like to wipe out a part of her national debt in so simple a way."

And our Butch friend was right in everything he interest, as we subsequently learned from Mr. Harris himself.

and small, but very enduring. At Hixodadi, however, they are pientical, and it is there that they are raised. The street down which we turned from the Joss stick shop took us over its manadamized ingth to the very expected to the control of the property of the country. The street down which we turned to the very endured to a street of the country. It is not to the portal of a very large one story publishing, passed under it, and found ourselves it a roomy apartment, the bail of which was occupied by a raised patform, overed with the soft and thick matting of the country. Upon this matting were lolling several Japanese, smoking their small pipes, and drinking their hot tea, as if not the slightest thing was wanting to add to their consider. They all got up as we cutered, with the exclamation, "Ohio, John !" and after making us share their refreshments, took us over the factory. It was an immense but irregular building, looking as if the owner had got rich by degrees, and added house after house to the main pile, as his means expanded.

"What is the necessity for such a large building when the bees themselves do most of the work?" asks the reader. And in reply I say, there is little or no beeswax prepared in Japan. All that they make for home consumption and export through the Dutch is obtained from the berries of a peculiar tree. I wish I were bottainst enough to name this tree, for its not unknown to us bot, alsael flowers do not grow at sea. Well, we saw a large opile of these serveral tons each, crunking them to a part of buils—where a were turned heavily by all and the part of the control of the work of the work with water, and were told that as the wax came to the surface it was skinned off, purified, re-melled, and finally run into caker for use of export. With us we call people very extrawagant who burn wax canades. In Japan wax candles are as common as tailow once with us. Ther wicks, however, are bad, being made of paper; they consequently burn dimly, as do all wax candles in fact, and repart of the con

bay in the ship to have it signed. Of course he was gratified.

On the 27th we consequently found ourselves again under way, bound for the acchorage off the city of Kan agawa, situated is the bay of Jeddio, and distant seventeen miles from the city of that name.

In addition to Consul General Farris and, his secretary, Mr. Henry Hueskins, we had as passengers the Vice-Governor of Simoda and a large suite, and of when were the guests of the Commodore. The day was a heartiful one, and as Kanagawa a only seventy miles from Simodo, we made the passage in less than seven hours. As we approached the mouth of the magnificent bay of Jeddo, we left the active volcane of Ohn-sims on our right, and followed the beautifully confracted coast line on our fight.

Almost in like mouth of the bay we passed the populous city of Uraga, also on our left, of which were anchored hundreds of juties, awaiting examination before continuing on to Jedde. Uraga is, it seems, a kind of custom house for all perts situated along the shores of the extensive bay.

We steamed swiftly through these juties, without pretending to stop for the several government boats which threw themselves in our way, for our friend, the Vice Governor, stood upon the port wheelhouse, waved his fan and shouted loudly, "Amerikut—Kanagawa" and so we passed on. The old fellow had been drinking sherry with the Commodore, charopagne with the Coptain, and constant in the ward room, so that he shouted with unsenal energy; and as the officials in the boats readily recognized him as their superior, they waved their fans in return and metioned us shead. This was a great trip for our Japanese frieads, who could not tire of admiring the working of the engine and of commenting upon our great speed.

Shortly after passing Uraga we sighted Kanagawa, and an hour late found ourselves safely at anchor half way between that city and another called Yokuhama, they being situated upon the opposite shores of the Bay of Jedde. The Vice Governor and suite now went on shore, and one of the latter continued on to Jeddo with a letter; informing the Emperor of our arrival, and requesting that high officials might be sent down to sign the treaty. Mr. Harris has succeeded in making himself so completely at home with these people that this letter was sent just as a similar one would be forwarded in any other parts of the world. We now awaited an answer, the Commodore very properly keeping us all on board, as noither Kanagawa or Yokuhama were open ports.

On the morning of the 28th we awoke to be informed that a Japanese steamer had arrived and anchored near us during the night, from Yokuhama were open ports.

On the morning of the 28th we awoke to be informed that a Japanese steamer had arrived and allowed he was a steam of the steam of the

to the Chinese preserves, and equal to any made by European confectioners.

Four P. M. arrived and brought with it the
same party who had been on board in the morning. They were received in the same way, after
which the Princes and Moryama were shown into
the cabin, and the others attended to in the ward
room. Our constantia suffered for the next hour, and I
myself came out of it minus a Coli's revolver, presented
to the captain. The delight which he evidently experenced was sufficient repayment. He at once took it on
deck to get permission to accept it, fand was terribly
frightened when Channo-ne-Kami told him that he could
not receive it unless it was presented by the Commodore
or Consul. The former at once relieved his anxiety by
becoming the donor.

of course I cannot pretend to give everything it provide for, as no one has been allowed to read it, but what fellows I got from Mr. Harris himself, with the understanding that the Himaxib was welcome to publish it.

Sacr. That the port of Simoda shall be closed, and that of Kanagawa shall be opened in its stead.

That the port of Hego (which is the scaport of the great cities of Clasca and Miaco) shall be opened to American

We remained at Singola until the bith August, after returning from Hanagawa, during which time we ask a great deal of the people and learned much more of them from Mr. Harris. This genticinan, who has now been at Simola for two years, and who is a man of remarkable observation, has collected more interesting and reliable information in regard to those aimost unknown people than is contained in all the books ever written about Japan. He has been twice to Jeddo, has several interviews with the Emperor, and constant association with the nobles. He has also been in company with the wife of Kinano-no-kami, of whom he speaks in high terms. I asked him if she was any fairer than the wives of the merchants whom we every day saw, and he replied yes, but that if the latter had never been more exposed to the weather than she they would be equally fair. It was his impression that all Japanese sprang from the same parentage, which is opposed to the views of some writers, who proclaim the nobility to be a ruling caste. Upon another occasion I asked him when he thought they would send a minister to the United States, and he replied that the exact time had not yet been determined upon, but that he thought that by next spring one would be on his way. They asked me, he continued, if the United States had evinced a steamer to carry him as far as the lethers of Panama, and I told them that I could not answer positively, but that I thought they would. They are very anxious to send one, and remarked to me that it would only be a return of the kind feeling which the United States had evinced in already sending reveral to Japan.

I asked him if there was any Japanese of ability among the nobility who would be ilkely to fill such a pook with credit, and he replied, "Yes, several;" and spoke of with redit, and he replied, "Yes, several;" and spoke of with redit, and he replied, "Yes, several;" and spoke of

he replied; " that is, there lives at Miaco. in the strictest retirement, the nominal Emperor of Japan Ee has two titles—Ten sin, or Son of Heaven, and Minde

or Emperor. He has twelve legal wives, and as many secondary ones as he desires, and is believed hever to burled, but inset their her public staces and is that of the burled, but inset their her public staces and that of the burled, but inset their her public staces and that of the burled, but inset their her public staces and that he is thus kept always that Japan is peopled solely by his offering, and venerate him accordingly as their common father. Every one who opposed her public states are always and their public states and their states

Upon visiting the Dutchmen of Desima, we learned that

health.

Upon visiting the Putchmen of Desima, we learned that Lord Eigin had been there, and that he bad sailed on the 5th for Jeddo to make a treaty. He carried along with him the English steam yacht Emperor, as a precent for the Tai-Koon.

Leaving Nangasaki on the 16th August, we arrived here after a pleasant run of forty hours, and found that we were just too late for the mail; we therefore let zo our ancher and commenced leading particularly regular lives, lest we also should be visited by the cholera. In this we were generally successful, though we were unfortunate chough to lose three cases—men who evidently had eaten some particular thing to which no one else had access. We imagine this to be the case, as they all belonged to the same mess. The bealth of the ship is now completely restored with the cool weather, and we leave again for Japan in a couple of days. Our bearer of despatches, Mr. Paulding Tatnall, takes the mail stamer to morrow, and will reach New York with this letter.

The new English treaty with Japan also goes by this mail, Lord Eigin having yesterday arrived from Jeddo in the steamer Furious. Mr. Reed informs me that this is a most liberal instrument, and that Lord Eigin passed several days in Jeddo, with which he was much pleased. Here, then, is something strange—an English man-of-warsteamed in toward Jeddo until her keel took the uned, and then let go her anchor within a thousand yards of the forts. After which her officers went to Jeddo and passed several days. Who would have imagined anything like this two years since? The privous, which left Jeddo on the 27th uit, reports that Admiral Count Putsitin had departed for this place seven day perviously in a Russian guibast. Lord Eigin had forwarded a mail by him, and was surprised who he arrived vesterday to hear thin tooking had been heard of him. At a day or two after he had left they had been visited by a server gale, which might have driven him into some other port for shoiler or to repair damages. It seems that he also has made a m

The Atlantic Cable.

The Atlantic Cable.

FROGRESS OF LAYING THE SHORE END AT VALENTIA.

(From the Limerick Munster News, Nov. 2.)

The Stag, with seven miles of the shore end of the caste on board, has arrived in Valentia harbor, and captain Kell will, no doubt, commence the laying of it without unnecessary delay. There is one rather dangerous reef of recks lying about one mile and a half or two miles outside the mouth of Valentia harbor, called the Coastguard Patch. On this rock there are about ten fathoms at low water and about twenty six fathoms all around it. Unfortunately, as the Agamemnon entered the harbor, owing to the wind being unfavorable, she was obliged to lay the cable over this spot. It is thought that the drifting of the cable over this place might have partially caused the injury which has stopped the working for so long a period. From this point it will, of course, be removed and deposited in the most secure and level channel into the harbor. With the view of discovering such a channel Captain Kell has for the last few days been closely sounding every approach to the bay, both on the Valentia and the Lough Kay sides of the Beginish island. As there are stready between four and five miles of the store end of the cable half down, the additional seven miles which will be added to it by Captain Kell will render the recept quite secure against injury from the wash of the effective machines have for some time been used at the effective machines have for some time been used at

THE GREAT CHESS TOURNAMENT IN EUROPE.

Our Parts Correspondence.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 1858. Paul Morphy's Chollenge to Mr. Staunton-Staunton's Back Down-The English Press Sustain Morphy-His Appeal to Lord Lyttleton-Morphy's Triumph and Popularity in France-The Tournament with Harwitz-The Approaching Contest with the German Champions Anderssen, &c., &.

Having promised to keep you au courant of Paul Mor phy's doings in Europe, I only awaited the final arrange ment of the match between him and the English champs Mr. Howard Staunton, to do so. That question is now for ever set at rest; and if these two players have not met, it is through ro fault of your gallant countryman. I informed you, in a previous communication, that Mr. Staunton had, for many years past, wielded the chess sceptre in England, and wielded it, too, as a rod of iron. His adherents have grown less and less every year; and yet he has hitherto sidered next to impossible to topple him from his throne When, therefore, he had given his promise to play Staunton will find some loophole to escape through; look play you." But Morphy had crossed the Atlantic for the express purpose of beating him, if not at chess, at anything

years of ago, to off ot what such men as St. Arnaut, Anderssen, Walker and others, have been powerless to perform. From the outset Paul Morphy kept a strict watch upon

From the outset Paul Morphy kept a strict watch upon his adversary's movements; and when the latter was criticising his games in an unfair and untrue manner, and making the public believe, through the columns of the Rhastrata Landon News, that the whole responsibility of the match not coming off rested with "the American," as he slightingly termed him, Morphy would tell his friends, "there is luck in leisure," and that Mr. Staunton would commit himself, irrecoverbly, before long. And his foresight has been proved by the events which have transpired. It is unnecessary for me to enter into a lengthy detail of the progress of this drama towards its denouement; the following correspondence tells its own story:—

CAFE DE LA REGENCE, PARES, Oct., 1838.

Howard STAUNTON, Esq.—On my arrival in England, these months since, I renewed the challenge to you personally which he New Orleans Chese Club had given some months previously. You immediately accepted, but demanded a month's design, in order to prepare yourself for the contest. Subsequently, you proposed that the time should be postponed until after the Birmingham meeting, to which I assented. On the approach of the period you had dized, I addressed you a communication, requesting that the necessary preliminaries might be immediately settled, but you left London without replying to it. I went to Birmingham for the express purpose of asking you to put a stop to further delay, by fixing a date for the opening of our maket; but before the opportunity presented itself you came to me, and, in the presence of Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Avery, and other gentlement, you stated that your time was much occupied in editing a new edition of Shakspere, and that you remember, you would, within a few days, communication, were under he. I give not beard further the Hustrated London News. Yet less days, communication when the less and the columns of the flustrated London News.

would prevent the sacrines of my professional engagements. Upon your unexpected arrival here the same thing was repeated to you, and my acceptance of your challenge was entirely conditional on my being able to gain time for practice.

The experience, however, of some weeks, during which I have labored unexastingly, to the serious injury of my health, abows that not only is it impracticable for me to save time for that purpose, but that by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for breach of cold. Such a sacrifice in time even for the statch it was a subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for breach of cold. Such a sacrifice in time even for the statch it will be a sacrifice of the condition of the sacrifice of the cold in the cold in the sacrifice of the cold in the col